BHALL IT BE ESTABLISHED BY LAW ON A PERMANENT BASIS?

Compiroller Trenbolm Argues that It Cannot be Bone Without Some Provision for the Maintenance of Bank Circuittion-Ro Presents Arguments For and Against Such Carrency Without Making Any Comment. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- The Hon. William

L. Trenholm. Comptreller of the Currency. concludes his annual report to Congress with remarks on the subject of the national banking system. He says that in selecting the inriew the importance of supplying material for a full understanding of the relations between the national banks and the business of the country, in order to explain "the widely prevalent desire among business men for some legislation directed to the establishment of these banks upon a more permanent basis." He continues as follows:

The national banking system had its origin during the war, and it will always stand spiendid in history as an example of financial skill, successful under very difficult circumstances, The problem in 1863 was how to bring the banking capital of the countrytto the support of the Treasury, and it cannot be doubted that the banks then had it in their power to exact from the Government concessions far more valuable than those granted them. Even these moderthan those granted them. Even these moderate concessions have long since lost all the elements of monopoly, and the act of June 20, 1874, actually took away \$55,000,000 circuation, partly from banks organized during the war, in order to give the privilege of issuing that sum to banks in States that were cut off by the war from access to the national banking system a measure entitled to bonorable consideration, because at that time those States were without sufficient political influence to exact a share in this valuable privilege, and the then existing banks were strong enough to have made a successful resistance if they had been selfishly inclined. The last vestige of monopoly was swept away The last vestge of monopoly was swept away by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which created a free banking system threughout the United States, and, supplemented by the act of July 12, 1882, brought its benefits within reach of even small

banking system throughout the United States, and, supplemented by the act of July 12, 1892, brought its benefits within reach of even small communities.

"Under the sanction of these laws the national banks have become numerous widely distributed, and intimately identified with the varied industries by which our entire population literally obtain their daily broad; but during the same time the rapid reduction of the funded debt of the Government has been introducing into the very basis of the system an element of instability, which now hambers its extension, impairs its usefulness, and even threatens its continued existence, while there are still great areas of our country in which the natural resources are awaiting development by just such means as these banks might be made to supply.

"The present financial prospects of the country induce the expectation that the funded debt will be paid off as fast as the bonds mature, and, in consequence, a question has arisen as to what changes should be made in the national hank system in order that it shall not suffer deterioration or destruction upon the withdrawal of the support upon which it is based by the present laws, which require every bank before beginning busines to deposit a certain amount in United States bonds. The payment of the 45 per cent, bonds, the maturity in 1891 of the 45 per cent, bonds, the maturity in 1891 of the 45 per cent, bonds, the maturity in 1891 of the 45 per cent, bonds, and only in the advance of these bonds to a premium so high that every day their enforced in the advance of these bonds to a premium so high that every day their enforced in the advance of these bonds to a premium so high that every day their enforced in the advance of these bonds to a premium so high that every day their enforced in the advance of these bonds to a premium so high that every day their enforced in the premium on these bords. As the time approaches for the vanient of the 45 per cent, bonds, and this constant demand, in connection with the prospective searci

en affort to he d or to buy 4 per cent bonds after 191.

In the present age all business men try to anticipate future conditions and to provide we i in advance against foreseen contingencies: hence, it is to be expected that the banks will not wait until the approach of 1891 to shape their policy with reference to the continued hobling of high-priced bonds. For this reason it is not too early now to consider what legislation may be proper to remove this element of future uncertainty from the national banking system, and looking to the possible consideration of this subject by Congress. I respectfully submit the following statement of the question as it appears from the point of yiew efficially occupied by the Comproler of the Currency;

efficially occupied by the Comptroller of the Currency:

"The fundamental postulates underlying every banking system established by law, whatever may be its form, must necessarily be: First, that banks promote the general welfare of the community; and, secondly, that the particular system established by law is the best obtainable under the conditions prevailing at the time and place. These postulates, therefore, underlie our national banking laws.

"The first postulate will not be questioned, since no people in modern times have ever risen to civilization or maintained their civilization without banks; and least of all can it be questioned in this country, where, besides 2,968 sational banks now in operation, we have over

The first postulate will not be questioned, since no popule is modern times have ever price to devilization or maintained their civil great to devilization of the maintain and their civil great to devile the present and the seneral subscription. The second postulate involves the question, whether the present particular to the current of the propose of the seneral provides and their civil great to devile the present and industrial media, and control and control and industrial media, and control and cont

"Against these objections it is answered:

"Against these objections it is answered:

"Pirst.—That the question as to having paper money at all in not at present a practice one, because it is evident that our people will have paper money in one form or another, and that of all forms of paper money of which we have had any experience the present national bank currency is the least objectionals; even to those who think that all such money should near-olded on Government bonds and rederinals in greenlocks may be considered as a kind of devenment money on which the banks are getting the profit, yet without file privilege, or some other equivalent to it, the national hank system could never have been established, and can it now be maintained, and that this is the cheapest price at which the people or the Government could have got any bank lear yet any bank of yood in all respects and a valuable as this has pured to be.

"Another agguests to that the Government must may

a proved to be.

Another argument is that the Government must pay series upon its bonds, whether these are held by the state of the bonds on these olds has been obtained without charge on the Preserving the profit of the banks on these olds has been obtained without charge on the Preserving the state of the other hand, if the banks had not en affered sufficient inhiberment to invest in these olds, many more of them would have gone abroad at we preser, and the country as a whole would now be so where the words of the preserving the words of the preserving the words of the words of the preserving the words of t

"These objections and the answers to them are stated without comment. They seem worthy of consideration.

worthy of consideration.

Some augmentions have been made to me as
to new legislation on this subject, which, together with such conclusions as I have been
able to reach, are subject to whatever disposition Congress may be pleased to order."

QUEER VANCE GALLAM.

Uncle Otter's Tale of his Boings in the Baye

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Nov. 27 .- In the days of quarter races and stage coaches there were many queer characters living in Sussex and the adjoining countles. One of these, a well-to-do farmer named John Vincent Gailand, but familiarly known as "Queer Vince Gallam." had a notoriety that extended far beyond his own immediate neighborhood, and his exploits at races, town meetings, and other public gatherings of the day-none of which he ever missed-are among the favorite reminiscences of the survivors of those times when they meet at the village taverns or cross roads Post Offices, now only relies of their former importance, Some of these old timers are themselves amusing and entertaining characters, especially a noted octogenarian known all over the country as Uncle Giles. He was a contemporary of Queer Vince Gallam's, and is called the George Washington of Sussex county-not because he was ever first in peace, for quite the contrary is said to be the case with him, but on account of his boasted allegiance to the truth. Uncle Giles swears by his memory, and although responsible neighbors of his aver that they have traced back the record of occurrences which Uncie Giles has related with

on account of his boasted allegiance to the trath. Under Gleine swears by his memory, and allough responsible neighbors of his swear all the control of the

RAMSEYS, Nov. 28.-The burglar alarm that HAMSEYS, Nov. 28.—The burglar alarm that connected the premiers of George Byerson A Sons' store in this little New Jersey village with the residence of one of the proprietors, rang at 3 o'clock this morning. The member of the firm this aroused awakened in turn sixteen of his neighbors. They surrounded his atore and modes cleaned for panel a beach correction in the sixteen which they will be a surrounded the store and modes cleaned for panel a beach correction it was instantive withdrawn as a foliet whitzed beat to the sixteen waited, but no other demonstration was made by the thieves. At 6.30 o'clock after three hours slege, the thieves surrendered. There were three of them, armed with resons and pistols. Three gold watches were found upon them. The alarm had bean started by one of the gang opening the door after he had can will through a breken pane. The prisoners were taken to Harken-ack this afternoon.

A Murderer to be Hanged.

HONESDALE, Pa., Nov. 28 .- Gov. Pattison has signed the death warrant of James P. McCabe, con-victed at this place for the murder of his neighbor, Michael Riley, in Mt. Fleasant last New Year's eve, and fixed Jan. 15 as the day for his banging. The Supreme Court refused McCabe a new trial. ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT

DE GIVES RIS VIEWS ABOUT REHABILI-TATING THE NAPY.

He Docen't Take Much Stock in Reach's Vessels, But Has a High Opinion of Iron-clads and Torpedo Bonts for Defence, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Admiral David D. Porter has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a report embodying suggestions for promoting the efficiency of the navy. He says that in rehabilitating the navy there is no subject worthy of more consideration than that of home defence. He considers it of vastly more interest at the present moment than the construction of cruisers, and the ironelads now laid up at City Point are so well adapted to the protection of our coast that it seems a pity they should be left in the condition they are to-day. He refers to the effective service performed by these vessels during the last war. and says that if they had heavy rifled guns

they would be as formidable as ever.

Touching the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston and the despatch boat Dolphin, be eays: "So far the new vessels have given no evidence of great speed, and it is feared by those most interested in the matter that they

those most interested in the matter that they never will, which deficiency will render them useless as commerce destroyers, although they may serve the purpose of guarding our interests among the smaller powers which have no naval force." The Admiral says we require for the navy the following classes of vessels, which will at least enable us to show that we have a system, even if our ships de not equal in speed those of foreign powers:

The first class should be represented by a vessel not less than 4,500 or more than 7,500 tous, and able to make for a few hours a speed of 10 k mots, able to make for a few hours a speed of 10 k mots, able to make for a few hours a speed of 10 k mots, able to make for a few hours a speed of 10 k mots, able to make for a few hours a speed of 18 knots.

It may seem to those who have not closely studied the question that the amount of speed I have estimated in praposterous. It has been asserted that the speed of 10k knots attained by foreign ships of war on their trial trips over a measured mile is never equalled after the vessels are put in commission. To this inust reply that such speed is familiar to the transatiante racers, which attain it on every voyage. It is not prombite that any war vessel in the world could overtake one of these last-hammal vessels.

The Admiral speaks of the slow development in the art of speed by meaning the meaning t

an never sets on her coal stations.

The report treats of the reorganization of the different branches of the navy, especially of the Navy Department, and says:

This reorganization must take place sooner or later, and whoever achieves so great a victory will deserve the thanks of the country. I have seen the workings of both systems, the old and the present, and, with no prejudices in the matter. I have for the past twenty-five years streamously advocated a change for reasons which, as they appear in most of my previous annual reports to the department, it is unnecessary to repeat.

The report countries as follows:

which, as they appear in most of my previous annual reports to the deparament, it is unnecessary to repeat.

The report concludes as follows:

The neces-ity for a Government tron shipbuilding yard is greater to-day than it was in 1862, as we have at last commenced to build an Iron mavy, white it seems that neither Government nor private individuals passess the necessary facilities for the rapid construction of ships of war. I am in facilities for the rapid construction of ships of war. I am in facilities for the rapid construction of ships of war. I may be a ship to the same that the work possible to enable country by gring them all the work possible to enable country by gring them all to that it time of war they can aid the Government in building and repairing vessels. At the same time the Government should be independent of outside persons, so that in case contractors decline to do the public work at proper prices we may construct our own sides.

As it is, we have but one navy yad where we can build an iron ship. Some spasmodic efforts have been made to transform League Island into a building yard, but these attempts have been on such a small scale as to be barren of results. At this time the island looks as if appealing to the General Government to redeem its promises to the State of Pennsylvania and establish in the Delaware a homa side building yard that would huire to the benefit of the country.

CATSKILL, Nov. 28.-At a dinner given at the close of the season at the Kasterskill Hotel, by Mr. President and principal owner, with the Kanter-kill Railroad. Under the existing system the Stony Clove Railroad runs from Phontich, a station on the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, to the village of Hunter, Greene county, and the Kanterskill road runs from ter, Greene county, and the Kaaterakili road runs from Hunter to the Kaaterakili Rotel. As the objects of the two roads are identical it is considered advisable to inches under one management, as the expenses would be materially lessened. It is now understood that Nr. Goykendal is concluding negotistions for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Kaaterasil road. This will result in the removal of the present station at Hunter to a point near the upper bridge, on the north side of the creek, thus forming a continuous line between Phoenica and the Hotel Kaaterskiii.

CATSKILL, Nov. 28.-The problem of travelling in the Catskill Mountains with celerity and economy stands a fair chance of being satisfactorily solved during the coming season. Mr. Rust of Ithaca is build-ing several traction engines especially designed for mountain roads for the purpose of conveying passen gers and freight. A line will be run from Cairo to with any irregat. A doe will be run from Cairo to the Catabill Mountain floure; there will also be a line on the west aide of the mountains, running from the best alle of the mountains, running from the best. Delaware county, a station on the Ulater and Disaware Railread, to Windham. In addition to these engines with confortable curriages attached will be prepared to take excursion parties to any part of the Catabilis.

A Big Coul Syndiente.

COLUMBUS. Nov. 28.-A great scheme is on foothere to control Ohio's coal output Mr. Quintard, President of the National Bank of New York, J. R. Buch-tel and J. A. Long of Akron Ohio, W. P. Rend of Chi-cago, and Mr. Marshall of Sandusky were all here yesterday. It is reported that the project is for the Colum terday. It is reported that the project is for the Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Company and the time and Western Coal and Iron Company of which is time and its President, to from a synclastic and buy all the great coal fields of Ohio. It is said that options have airsaid been taken on great tracts of coal lands in the Hocking and Tuccarawa valleys, and also in Coshocton. Meigs, Mahanning, Columbiana, Jackson, and several other counties. The syndicate proposes to secure uniformity in the price of coal and labor. It is asserted by coal operators that during the past two years the, have made no mointy on account of labor difficulties and the creapness of coal.

Court Calendara this Day.

adgments.
-outre's Court.—Estate of Jesse Hoyt, 10k A. M.;
f Thomas M. Argall, 11 A. M.; Rosa V. Burns, 12 M.
the other courts have been adjourned for the term.

THE SMALLEST CHURCH IN THE LAND. A Peculiar Sect that has Survived for More

then a Century.

HARTFORD, Nov. 28 .- Probably the smallest congregation that assembles regularly for religious worship to be found anywhere in this country is that which occupies every Sunday a little white church in Danbury. It is not a very imposing building, and if a stranger thought anything about it he would be apt to surmise that it was a country school bouse, and wonder why it was worth while to build a school at all for so small a number of scholars as could be sheltered beneath its walls. It is painted white and has vivid green blinds. Here, however, gather every Sunday a faithful band of seven. It is the Church of the Sandewanians, and of this sect there are less than twenty-five in this country, though in Great Britain there are nearly 2,000 of them. The Danbury church is the only organization in this country, and here the queer little sect has lived since the year 1764. so that the Sandewanians were in existence when the Wesleyans were in their infancy and the Baptists almost unknown. The Danbury congregation is composed of some of the de-scendants of the early Sandewanians, for there congregation is composed of some of the descendants of the early Sandewanians, for there
have for many years been no converts. The
members of this congregation are Mrs. Jonathan Stevens, Mrs. David Blakely, Miss Lucy
Ely, Mrs. Caroline Lamb, Mrs. E. Blackman,
and Ezra Knapn. T is sect, with the Friends
and "The Church Family," generally known
as Shakers, are the only ones that remain of
numerous sectarian organizations that have
sprang up in Connecticut from time to time.

The Sandewanians are so caised because the
first to teach the doctrines of the sect in this
country was Robert Sandewan, however, was not
the founder. The Rev. John Glass, a native of
Dundee, Scotland, first taught the principles
of the sect, and those who profess them now in
Great Britain are cailed Glassites. The Sandewanians are very plous, simple, almost Puritable in their habits, and in many respects
their beliefs differ not at all from those of the
Cavinists or those set forth in the Athanasian
croed. The distinguishing feature of the
Sandewanian creed is its interpretation of the
meaning of the word faith. Sandewan
tought that faith was only an intellectual
belief, and therefore he who had faith was
one who simply gave assent to the teachings and divinity of Christ. The Sandewanians one who simply gave assent to the teach-ings and divinity of Christ. The Sandewanians rejected all mystical or double sense from the

one who simply gave assent to the teachings and divinity of Christ. The Sandewaniana rejected all mystical or double sense from the Scriptures.

It is very interesting to note at this day that a very large body of the once great religious sect of New England, the Congregationalists, seem rapidly to be ranging themselves in the Sandewanian creed, though the little band for more than a hundred years has been regarded with the smile of quiet contemp. It is precisely this idea, though somewhat differently expressed, for which the Professors of the Andover Seminary are now on trial, and they have been accused also of leaning as well to the teachings of another once despised sect in New England, the Universalists.

The Sandewanian form of worship is peculiar, and from one of their customs they have been wilgarly called Kissites. Around a table the members are seated, each one with a Bibe onen before him, and as they are moved to do so, they read from the Scriptures and comment thereon. They also pray and sing, and they partake of a weekty love feast, which is a real dinner served at the house of some one of them. They prohibit games of chance, college training, and prayer at funerals; they austain from ni blood and 'things strangled," and the kiss of brotherhood passes between all members, male and female, whence arises the name of Kissites.

of Kissites.

Sandewan was buried in Danbury in 1771, and on his monument it is set forth that "In the face of continued opposition he long and boldly contended for the ancient faith, that the bare work of Jesus Christ, without deed or thought on the part of man, is sufficient to present the chief of sinners spotiess before Got." These lines also appear on the monument:

before Got!." These lines also appear monument:

Deign'd Christ to come so nigh to us And not to count it shome To call us brethen, should we blush At nught that bears His mane? Nay, let us boast in His reproach And glory in His cross; When He appears one smile from Him Would far o'erpay our loss.

when the appears one smile from Him Would far deray our less.

The Regerence were a seet founded by John Rogers in New London in 1720. The descendants of some of the early members of this seet are still to be found in New London, and though they hold no public services they still return some of the tenets of the seet. The Regerence were something of socialists, and it seemed to have been a part of their creed to vio ate the Lord's day, openly and offensively, to insuit mangistrates, and to trample as far as they dared on all law. One of their customs was to enter church on Sunday, hulf dressed, and by shouts and tumult end-savor to distinct the attention of the congregation from the services. They worked on Sunday—then a very grave moral and legal offense—and drove heavy earls by chur-hos to disturb the worshings were not done in a spirit of mischief, but as part of their daty, and with the purrose of proselyting, and tenching their neighbors what in their view true religion required.

It was contrary to their tenets to use medicines or to employ physicians. They were primitive faith curers. But it is tradition to day that a most annoving and dreadui cotaneous epidemic spread among them so that they were almost distracted. Faith was not potent, and there was no known cure except external application. The Regerences were good diplomatists. They kept their faith and solved the problem of a cure by declaring that the itch was not a sickness, but a noxious animal, and might be destroyed, therefore, by the physician's drugs.

There is a very rare and very valuable book much sought by highlightles, written by a

might be destroyed, therefore, by the physician's drugs.

There is a very rare and very valuable book much sought by bibliochiles, written by a Rogerene named Watrous many years ago. It is called "The Battle Axe." Watrous could find no publisher willing to print this remarkable production, and he therefore bought types and a press, learned to set type crudely, and printed and published the book himself. It is known to the searchers for rare and quaint books as a very great curlosity, both from its subject matter and for its remarkable typographical execution.

This sect's influence was perceptible at a very recent day, for the descendants of the Rogerenes a few years ago are reported not to have permitted themselves to assist as carpenters and masons in the building of a church in New London.

Mistaken Identity her Defence,

Marion L. Howard of 51 West Forty-fourth treet charged Mrs Madeline Kearney at the Yorkville

street charged Mrs. Madeline. Kearney at the Yorkville. Police Court yesterday with stading a pair of diamond carrings. She said that Mrs. Kearney called at her house last December to engage a room, and while there took the diamonds from a bareau drawer.

"I took her into my bedroom." Miss Howard said, "and took the diamonds from my cars. "They are awfu by pretty. Mrs. Kearney said, "aren't they." I let her look at them, and then placed them in a bureau drawer. I had to leave the room just then. When I returned Mrs. Kearney was in a hurry to go away. After size had going I missed the diamonds."

Miss Howard sported her loss to the police, but she said, when she was arrested at 363 Kast 105th street. Mrs. Kearney could not be found until last Saturday, when she was arrested at 363 Kast 105th street. Mrs. Kearney could not be a case of missiken ideality. She was held for examination to-day.

Mayor-leet Glenson's Irish Overcont. Mayor-elect Patrick J. Gleason received a

Mayor-elect Patrick J. Gleason received a package yesterday containing an lifts frieze averenat. A letter in one of the pockets of the garmant read:

"From the few very few, of your boyhood friends who are still at home. We heard of your elevation to the Chief Magistracy of one of the cities in America, and thought maybe that you would hid to be covered with some of the cities of your home when the day arrives for you to be closhed with the binairs of Mayor of Long Island City. Please wear this coal on the day of your induced." Issund they. Frence were took to an arrange institution of the friends, as he put the cont or file hag form; "and I hope that the cost of the Nayorally will fit me as well." Well, I'll thought as well at the friends assured him, "there in her was not never will be a haryor as writed to the honors of the office."

Went Into Business for a Week. James J. Lawler of 211 Fulton street, Brook-lyn, and Frederick W. Lentz of 494 Greenwich street, opened a saloon at 338 Canal street on Aug. 23, They

opened a saloon at 338 Cana street on Aug. 23. They obtained the stock and flatures on credit from Louis Broker, a real estate agent of 357 East Seventy fourth street, and to secure him gave him a charlet northways for \$790. After being in business for six days, and fluing it did not 1 a., they sold everything to hem Brothers on firecavein street without mentioning the mortigage and degree and. They were a resided on Saturday Yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court Lawler accused Lents of disposing of the property. Both were held. A Sattor's Wife in Bad Company Ida Wade, a pretty young woman, and Annie

HOURS OF IEISURE.

Ball of Union Boat Club, Metropolitan Opera House, Jan. 23. Dan Custer of Long Island and John Meak of Boston will fight to a finish with kid gloves on Dec. 8. Prof. A. S. Bickmare's lecture to teachers, Museum of hatural History, Saturday morning, on "Silver and field." Lacture on "What You Said Yesterday," by the Rev. Dr. Merratt Huiburg, Seventh Street M. E. Church, Thureday evening, Before the Constitution Cluben Dec. S. R. K. Bowker will deliver an address on "Party Organization and Fractical Politica." At a musicals and reception by members of Kane Lodge in Masonic Hall to-morrow evening the Hon. C. M. Depew will deriver an address.

Lectures on Dante, with stereoption illustrations from Dore, by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, in All Souls' Church, Forty-eighth street near sixth avenue. Dec. 1. "The Paradiso." Dec. 8, "The Paradiso."

A FIGHT OVER THE SPOILS

PROSPECTS OF A SPLIT IN THE GRAND OLD PARTY IN PHNNSTLVANIA,

Beaver Determined to Appoint Senator

HABRISBURG, Nov. 28 .- The present indieations point to a lively time in the Republican party on the incoming of the Beaver Administration. The division of the spoils is the rock on which the factions are likely to split, and if present utterances are to be accepted as guides the flesures will be wide and deep. Heaver proposes to nominate State Sen-ator Thomas V. Cooper for the office of Secre-tary of the Commonwealth. That office is the most desirable plum in the civil list. salary, with legitimate perquisites added, amounts to \$11,000 per annum, just \$1,000 more than the Governor's compensation. The social and political influence is considerable, and, all things considered, it is the best office in the gift of the Governor. Cooper has been Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for the past four years, and Beaver

mittee for the past four years, and Beaver thinks his services to the party entitle him to the office. The Chairman concurs in this cothion, and, moreover, expresses an entire willingness to accept the office.

But just here the Constitution interposes an obstacle. The article defining the qualifications and duties of Senators and members of the Legislature says that no Sonator or member shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth. If this clause is to be construed literally, Senator Cooper will not be eligible until two years from Dec. 1, as his Senatorial term does not expire until then. A resignation, it is argued, will not affect the case, for, though such an act would curtail the timelof service, it could not change the term for which he was elected. Beaver and Cooper think, however, that he is eligible, and propose to test the matter. In this they are encouraged by some excellent lawyers friendly to Cooper, but the interposition of two Attorney-Generals are aircady on record against this theory, and those opposed to the appointment of Cooper are taking advantage of the fact to strengthen their protest.

The leader of the opposition is State Senator

on record against this theory, and those opposed to the appointment of Cooper are taking advantage of the fact to strengthen their protest.

The leader of the opposition is State Senator James II. Rutan of Allegheny county. Mr. Rutan is a Prohibitionist of extended experience and wide influence. He has served soveral terms in the Senate, and has twice presided over that body. He introduced Quay into politics. During Grant's isst term he was appointed Surveyor of the port of Pittaburgh, and being a man who loves leisure he turned over the active management of the party to his pupils, Quay and Magee. After the accession of the Democracle Administration to power, Rutan was removed and Daniel O. Barr, brother of the late Editor James P. Barr, was appointed in his place. No cause was assigned for the removal, but Rutan is too game a party man to squeal, and he accepted the inevitable without asking questions. But the moment he was out of the sing \$5,000 a year Federal office I he yearned to get back into the active management of party affairs in the State. There was no Senatorial vacancy in the Beaver county district, where he and Quay both fived, so he moved down to Allegheny City, into a district which had been represented for vears by a rich but litterate oid Scotchman, Hugh McNeil. This old man had conveniently died and made a good opening for Rutan. He was nominated without much difficulty by the aid of the machine and the political sharp practice in which he was an adopt, and the election followed by the usual majority of several thousand, Rutan is determined that Ceoper shall not be appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Rutan visited Beaver the other day to protest against the appointment of Ceoper, but he was assured that the tender of the office had already been made and accepted, and the there was no possibility of changing it unless one or the other should die. Rutan returned with hay on his horns, and says that he will apply to the court for an injunction to restrain the Governor elect from violating

MCAFFREY WANTS A REST. He Deules that He Intends to Challenge Sullivan for Any Som.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 .- The report that Dominick McCaffrey intends challenging John L. Sullivan for \$10,000 or any other sum is the veriest bosh. Just now he has no desire to match himself even against a mark. His private business has been neglected on account of his training for his matches with Peter Nolan and Golden, and he wants time to attend to it.

In a conversation to-day he said:
"I have not challenged anybody, nor do I intend to for the present. Last June, when there was talk of arranging a match between knowing that Smith would not accept, I offered knowing that Smith would not accept, I offered to meet Sullivan for the money offered Smith, either for a stated number of rounds or to a finish, but no attention was paid it. I want to take a little rest and to look after my business. For this reason I cannot accept Peter Nolan's offer to meet me in California. I trained several weeks to meet Nolan, and then the match was broken off. I was asked to fight several weeks in advance of the asked to fight several weeks in advance of the time I agreed to. I did not wish to do it, because in justice to myself and to my friends I did not want to go into a ring until I felt perfectly fit. People may say I am too particular. If I was to fight hastily, and before I was fit, and was to be defeated, these same people would say I was a fool. Whenever I bargain to fight a man I will be there, and I will take every precaution, too, to be well and fit."

Though McCaffrey is not issuing any challenges, there is no doubt that Sullivan would have little difficulty in making a match with him in the spring on equitable terms. asked to fight several weeks in advance of the

AMUSEMENTS.

Farewell Concert of Mr. Abbey's Company

Last night's concert at the Casino was the farewell at that house of the company of artists that Mr. Abbey has gathered together to support Mmo. Patti. They were welcomed by an audience that was greater in size than any that has yet attended Mr. Aronson's series of Sunday concerts. The stars of the evening were Mmc, Scalchi, Signor Galassi, and Signor Guille, the last of whom was unmistakably the favorite, and won a triple recall. Mme, Scalchi sang 'Nobel Signor,' from 'The Huguenots,' and was also heard in a duat with Signor Galassi, Mme, Valerga, and Signor and mme, Novara sang, and Signor Arditilead the orchestra, which was reënforced by Mr. Aronson's own musicians.

The defeat of Schaefer in St. Louis Saturday night by George F. Slosson at cushion carroms makes it probable that the match between Slosson and William Sexton, which Sexton is anxious for, will be made within a fortnight. Sexton's backer, Henry Stedeker, within a fortuisht. Sexton's backer. Henry Stedeker, effer \$1.075 to \$1.000 that Sexton will win. The game is made will be \$25 points up.

More money was but on the St. Louis match in this town than has been wagered on any march during the last five years. Five themeand dullars changed hands in Sexton & rooms alone, and Sexton lest some of it hims as if. tharies known one, and sexton lest some of things in bridger known or win considerating money backing in bridger known and Schnefer play their second and last custing a serious match twenty-sight days from to-day in Chacago for \$1.000 in side. Buotinasers made between up on Schuldar hight that schaefer would win, not with standing his \$1. Louis defeat.

Fanny Davesport's Old Nurse Bend, TOWANDA, Pa., Nov. 28,-Mrs. Maria Goddard,

Fanny Davenpert's nurse from infancy, died at the actress' home, Canton, Pa., aged 87 years, vesterday. Mrs. Goddard came from England with the late E. L. Davenport many years are, and was his family nurse until his death, when Panny Davenport gave her a home, and has provided for her ever since. Every member of the family was deeply attached to the eld lady. She will be hur del in the Davenport ict in Boston.

AMUSEMENT NEWS.

Regina Vokes is in the city, but she is not yet able to set. Her husband node out a hope that she will appear before many days in. The Schoolmistress. Meanwhile her company continue at the Standard in their triple bill. "In itomer Sound," "A Fantonime Rehearsal" and "A Little Change," the last named a new comedicated by Schoolmistress in the strain of an interesting illustrated lectus at Chickering Hall on Friday evening by Bobert James Leck, who has been for years a Curista' guide through London suit knows the city thoroughly. In proceeding the hall had a suit and the strain of the horoughly. It had a suit of the control of the suit of the suit

CASH FOR SOCIAL RECOGNITION.

Patriarch Thinks It Won't Work-Views of Other Chiseas. This advertisement, which appeared in a New York newspaper yesterday, was shown to

one of the Patriarchs: A GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH AND RESPECTABLE. Ity, from the West, will pay well for the Introduction of his family into the higher circles of fashionable secrety in New York; all remmunications strictly confidential. BOULET, 183 Heraid office.

"Well, now." he said, "don't you know, I think this is all stuff; quite impossible, don't you understand. Some fellow has put it in for their way into society; but it can't be done. It you know, has great influence on society. Men try to get other men to introduce them by giving them points on stocks. But it never succeeds; such offers are treated with the contempt they deserve. Why, I really had it tried on me. A wealthy Western man came to me

ing them points on stocks, But it never succeeds: such offers are treated with the contempt they deserve. Why, I really had it tried on me. A wealthy Western man came to me with a letter of introduction from a friend of mine. I was living then in a very modest little house between Fifth and Sixth avenues; very quiet on the outside, but handsomely furnished institle. It had previously been occupied by a man who had \$30,000 as year. Indeed, don't you understand, when my prother came on from the West is said: You don't ment to say you'll be here? You know, wanted to say you'll be here? You have a patient in the most of the interest o

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, said that his statement two weeks ago that destitution drives 20,000 women into evilways every year in this city had been justified since by facts. He had received letters from workingwomen, who informed him they be leved he had not exaggerwho informed him they believed he had not exaggerated the amount of wretchedness, powerty, and consequent immorality in New York. In six trades employhing from 100,005 to 280,000 men and women,
he said, he had necertained that the average wages were one doilar a day. Two hundred and forty-four dollars was the average amount in-come of the males and females engaged in the factori-s of the United States. The Women's Protection Union had in the twenty years of its existence procedured 20,418 cases of fraud practised by empleyers upon em-ployees. One fourth of the needle working women of London now resorted to the streets to eke out a living.

after the collection had been taken up in the Univer-salist thurch of Our Father in Brooklyn resterday morning. Among the notices which he held in his hand was one containing the names of a number of hand was one containing the names of a number of
Brooklyn churches and pastors who are trying to bring
a larger proportion of non-church-going Brooklynies
into the churches. This notice, since it had been sent to
him, implied an appeal for financial and spiritual help
from Mr. Canneid and his congregation, yet the name of
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"There is a corner in cents at the present time," said a fare collector on the Brooklyn Bridge last night. "The mint at Philadelphia is six weeks behind with its conts, which delay is caused by the demand for cents in the South. Until recently cents have not for cents in the South. Until recently cents have not been used in New Orleans. From twenty-dive to fifty people come here every day after cents. One man yesterday offered in 2 per cent, on \$25 worth, but, of course, I can't let them go. We set quite a number of rare coins. I keep a book that tells in on the value of them. The other day I sold a copper cent for \$1.10. Haviland, one of our men, sot a silver quarter last weak which he traded off for \$7.50. The old five-cent and three-cent silver pieces are going out of circulation. We handle very few of them."

August Ochs, 42 years old, a French lookingglass maker of 9 Grosby street, rear, and Jeremiah Meizzer, 10 years old, of 9 Grosby street, front, stood in Liberty On chines the Moon.

As seen from the centre of the Brooklyn Bridge at 75; last hight Liberty's torch outsides the moon, which have low on the horizon, over Staten Island, a sickly red dask, like a huge side of watermelon. The 1e lested could be seen quite plainty from the bridge, but there was a black gap where the statue stood.

BROOKLYN.

Gen. Isane S Cattin has become so sick of the Republican management in Kings county that at the next meeting of the First Ward Association he will tender his resignation. his resignation.

Miss Augusta Anderson, a Swedish girl who lives with
her sister, Mrs. Horizonson at 52 Sackett street, has
brought suit for \$20.980 damages against A hert Most a
coal design, for an alterest assault at his house on Nov,
1. Mr. Most sate it is an attempt to brackmail him. Daniel Greenica: Thompson read an essay before the Association for Moral and Spiritual inducation in the Unitarian Church in Country and Congress streets, act evening. His remedy for the cylls and the increase of poverty was three fold—security by law, the festering of philanthropic institutions, and individual education. philanthropic institutions, and individual education. The stockholders of he Brighton Beant Railroad Company will meet this week and to be come to some satisfactory ar angement with the Brat and second handlenders. The last senson was not a stockholders will have to submit to a large assessment of the liter interest.

The congression of the old Pirst Reformed Dutch Church worshiped yesterday in this chapt on Wyckoff at set instead of in the Heights church as they have done since the sid-Jorda one street-fidice was so,d last summer. The Dutch Church will continue as an independent body, and he site for a new edifice in the vicinity of Prospect Park has been purchased.

Another of he double brass turnstiles was put in use Another of the coulse brass turnatile was put in use on the Brook yn sievated railway yesterlay at summer avenue station. Hey are in use also at Franklin, Thompkins, and Nostrand avenues. They do away with the use of tickets. When a fare is taken the agent presens treadle and releases the turnstile, and as the passenger passes and turns it it registers the number of fares by a series of wheels at the base of a column in-side the ticket office.

passenger passes and turns it it registers the number of farce by a series of whoels at the base of a column inside the ticket office.

The Rev. Arthur Whitaker of the Episcopal Church of the Assension in Greenpoint, on the completion of his seventh year as rector yesterlay, each that in addition to the ordinary expenses of the church during that period the sum of \$30,000 had been contributed by friends and parishioners. This sum had paid the dot, exceted the Farish House, and improved the church property so that now, now histanding that the population was almost entirely composed of working people, and a majoration in Erock by placed upon a more substantial basis for future growth.

In his sarmon on profamity and kindred vices in the Pleat Street Methodist Church last might, the key, it. 6. Fardination said that perjury was on the increase in this country. As were appointed to office who worselected against the way in which oatts were administred. The office's repeated them too carelessis. They rolled them for carelessis. They rolled them of their tonsues. Of profamity he said that heir grandfathers did at 70. The vice was also commen in other countries. One American in lineals was thought to be a clerry man because he didn't assess.

Mrs. George it Twitchell of 1,464 Pacific street is an ardent woman suffragist. For several years, as election time comes round, she has made an unsurcessful attempt to have her name placed on the roll of registered voters. A few weeks ago she made a insurer serial actempt to have her name placed on the roll of registered voters. A few needs ago she made an insurer serial actempt to have her name placed on the roll of registered voters. A few weeks ago she made an insurer serial actempt of his high end in the intensity of the sectory, and for warded the initiation fee of \$1 to the Secretary. For some reason her fee was sent back. Mrs. Twitablell, who were required to do story when he was requested to do so. The female suffragist do leave when he was requested to do so. The female

LERUY LYMAN'S DEATH

A Famous Hunter, Trapper, and Naturalist Killed by a Victors Bull.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Nov. 28.-Leroy Lyman, an old settler of this county, and known all over this and adjoining States as a most successful hunter and trapper, died in the little backwoods village of Roubet on Friday from injuries inflieted some weeks ago by a victous buil. Lyman had hunted in the wildernesses of twenty States, and it was his boast that he had shot at least one specimen of every game animal found in those States with the exception of the panther. Singular as the fact was, tion of the panther. Singular as the fact was, he never had even a shot at one of these animals, although for years he had a standing offer of a large sum to be paid to any one who would place him in the way of killing a panther. In the early days of hunting in this State he had shot and killed as many as seven deer in one day, and once killed two deer at a shot. He helped exterminate the wolves in Pennsylvania, and believed that he killed the last one of these animals ever seen in the western part of the State. He had had many thrilling adventures with wild leasts, narrowly escaping death in contests with them scores of times, and to meet death in his old age after all these escapes through a domestic animal that he had himself raised seemed to embitter his last hours.

all these escapes through a domestic animal that he had himself raised seemed to embitter his last hours.

Last June a bull on his farm attacked him as he was passing through a lot, but he was able to get away from it, a ter a hard fight, without injury. One day this fall he was leading another buil through his barn yard, when suddenly the animal rushed upon him, and, catching Lyman on its horns, tossed him several feet. Lyman fell in a muck hole, and, before he could regain his feet, the buil followed up its attack and gored and trampled the old man into insensibility before he could be rescued by members of his family. He recovered sufficiently to get around the house in a week or two, but the injuries inflicted were such that he gradually lost strength and finally died from their effects.

He had such an enormous collection of antifers, mounted animals and birds, rare skins and furs, and other curious relies of his long life in the woods, that at the time of his death he was having a building erected in which to place it. He was a close student of nature, and an amateur naturalist of wide reputation. He had been for thirty years a correspondent of many noted naturalists, and every letter he received he preserved. It is thought bis correspondent of many noted naturalists, and every letter he received he preserved. It is thought bis correspondent of many noted naturalists, and every letter he rescaped to the state of the death had been for thirty years a correspondent of many noted naturalists, and every letter he rescaped to the state of the death had been for thirty years a correspondent of many noted naturalists, and every letter he rescaped to the preserved. It is thought bis correspondent of many noted naturalists, and every letter he rescaped to the preserved. It is thought bis correspondent of many noted naturalists, and every letter he rescaped to the preserved.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. San rises.... 7 #3 : Sun sets..... 4 341 Moon sets.. 8:23 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 9 54 | Gov. Island. 10 21 | Hell Gate.. 12:18

Arrived-Sunar, Nov. 23.

8e La Bretagne, De Joura-lin, Havre.

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Sa Underwriter, Medonaud, Rosion.
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Bark Mascotte, Huckley, Permanibuco.

Be La Champagne, from New York, at Havre. SALLED FROM PORTIGE PORTS

McKEEVER-LOVERIDGE.—In New York city, on Monday, Nov. 22. by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, minister of All Souls Church, William D. McKeever to Marlon Loveridge, both of Orange, N. J.
THURSTON—HAYNES,—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Charies W. Homer, William H. Thurston and Ray, daughter of the late Edward Bayues.

BIGELOW.—On Saturday. Nov. 27, Sarah B. Bigelow, widow of the Rev. Noah Bigelow, age 193 years. Funers from the Bedford St. M. E. Church on Monday. Nov. 29, at 10:33 A. M. Interment private. Funera from the Bedford St. 30, private.
Sov. 20, at 10:33 A. M. Interment private.
COLEG. - On Saturday morning, Nov. 27, Cordella Sim,
wife of William S. Color.
Friends are kindly invited to attend her funeral ser-Priends are kindly livited to attend her funeral services from her late residence 50 Monroe place, Brocking non Monday, Nov. 29, et 2 o'clock P. M.

DE ACKEDA.—in Paris, France, on Nov. 10, Marie Anna Lenide Sanchez De Agreda, in the Convent of Notre Dame, Fister Berchamans, EVANS.—in New York, on Sanday, Nov. 28, 1896, Walton White Evans of New Rochelle, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLANNELLY.—At her in te residence, 433 East 12th st., Catharine Jordan, beloved wife of the late Manus Finnnelly, a mative of Ardingur, county Bilgo, freland. Relutives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral on Monday, Nov. 29, at 2 F. M. Interment is Caivary Cemetery.

PRANUKE—Suddenly, at the Victoria Hotel, on Sasurday, Nov. 27, J. R. Francke of Huwana, Cuba, in the Schivers of His age.

urday, Nov 27, J. R. Francze of materials of listage. GREENWEE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday morning, the 27th inst. Elizabeth Kugler, widow of George W. Greenmyre, in the first year of her are Friends are in: itself to attend the funeral services from St. Feter's Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 2:30 o'clock

Special Hotices.

GREAT FXCITEMENT ON BROADWAY,

TO MOTHERS. DRENTEETHING" softens the Gums, reduces Inflamma-tion, allays all Pain, and Cures Wind Colic. 25c. a bottle. BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA For Internal and External Pains, Rheumatism, Paia in Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Coile, Diarrham, Coids, Sprains, Cramps, and Bruises. 25 cents a bottle. H. N. SQUIRE & SONS, 97 FULTON ST. Rest place to buy fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and English Silver. Silver Plate, 40 off. Fine repairing.

Mew Publications.

SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION AMERICA AND ENGLAND, TO-DAY,

Menday, November 29th, YULE TIDE, taining, besides beautiful COLORED SUPPLEMENT, "THREE LITTLE KITTENS,"

Bulastrium received for all Fareign Periodesia.

PUBLISHED WEDNERD AY
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
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Educational Methods: A Fosthumous
E-say. GEORGE SAND
Lessons of the New York City Elections. A SYMPOSITUM
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Democratic View. S. S. COX
Jederson Davis and the Mussissippi Campain. Geo. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON
Salmon P. Chase. Geo. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON
Salmon P. Chase. Free Company C

A Friend Indeed. ward than the hope of doing good, that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy saved mr life. In the automn of 1864 I took a severe cold. I suffered pain through the back, groin, and kidneys. I sent for a physician, who prenounced my case Gravel, remarking: "Mr. Davies unless vigorous measures are taken you cannot recover." In this criess a friend recommended Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and I began using it, leaving off all other medicines. Shortly I experienced a decided im-provement, and after taking only two bottles I consid-

ered myself completely cured.—JOHN DAVIES 50 Cottage st. Rochester, N. To other sufferers it is only necessary to say that Kennedy Favorite Remedy is conveniently worshing womenful cures in all cases of diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneya Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Rondout, N. V. Ali Druggista. \$1; 6 for \$5.